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The Independent, V. 43, Thursday, March 28, 1918, [Whole Number: 2228]

The Independent

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ESTABLISHED 1875

ACCEPT AND DEFEND THE
TRUTH WHEREVER
FOUND

The Independent

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

\$1.00 the YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME FORTY-THREE.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2228.

THE "HOME PAPER" OF THE MIDDLE SECTION-OF PROSPEROUS MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ABOUT TOWN NOTES.

Easter
Next Sunday, March 31.

Mrs. Pauline M. Shepard was taken to Charity Hospital, Saturday evening, for treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

Don't forget those Easter flowers, grown by E. W. Wickens, of Pottstown, on display at Ludwig's.

Dr. Samuel D. Cornish was in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Mrs. Herman Mathieu, of Baltimore, Md., visited her mother, Mrs. John Keyser, over the week-end.

Mr. Boyd Carter, of Meshoppen, Pa., visited friends in town several days last week.

Miss Ruth Walt, of Philadelphia, was home over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Hannah Iselt, of Summerville, is spending some time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Koons.

Mrs. Catherine Moyer and son, Claude, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hallman, of Skippack, on Sunday.

Mr. William Martinez, of Philadelphia, was in town on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Carl Baals spent Sunday as a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shields, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stanley Hunsicker, of Port Clinton, N. Y., was home over the week-end.

Mr. Samuel Frank, of Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. Morris Strauss, on Sunday.

Miss Mary Sliz, of Mont Clare, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Bertha Gristock entertained a number of friends at cards on Friday evening.

Mrs. Elmer Conway and Misses Pearl, Elsie and Margaret Conway were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw, of Conshohocken.

Miss Elsie Yost and Miss Edna Weinberg spent Saturday in Norristown.

Miss Marion Thomas, of Norristown, visited friends in town on Friday.

Mrs. Albert Gottshall has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Mr. Morris Robinson, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the home of his father, Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Miss Marion Frank, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Anita Strauss.

Miss Florence Schuren, of Trenton, N. J., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schuren.

Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Cornish and family visited friends in Phoenixville on Sunday.

Misses Edna and Helen Ullman spent Saturday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John Schmid and Misses Catherine and Mildred Schmid visited friends in Pottstown on Sunday.

Mr. Benjamin Keyser, of Norristown, visited his mother, Mrs. John Keyser, on Thursday.

Mr. Banks Wilson, of Bryn Mawr, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends about town.

Miss Althea Faux, of Philadelphia, was the guest of friends in town on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fenstermacher entertained a number of friends and relatives on Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. Howard Tyson on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gottshall were in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Mrs. Boorse, of Jeffersonville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Landis on Sunday.

Mr. Walter R. Douthett, of Wayne, was in town on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Thompson will move to Butler, Pa., within the next few days. Mr. Thompson expects to be called to the army in the near future.

Mrs. George F. Clamer spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Bauer, of Glen Farm.

Miss Alma Bechtel entertained a number of friends from Philadelphia on Sunday.

The Acacia Club met at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rahn and family have moved to Phoenix, Va.

Mr. Charles Loder spent several days of the past week in Philadelphia.

A Card.

I hereby tender by thanks to the Firemen of Collegeville and Trappe for their service during the fire that destroyed the house on Ninth avenue.

F. J. CLAMER.

Married.

At high noon on Wednesday, March 20, at the Lutheran parsonage, Trappe, by Rev. W. O. Fegely, Mr. Edwin G. Blair, of Philadelphia, and Miss Elsie V. Zellers, of Royersford, were united in marriage, in the presence of the immediate families.

Cathedral Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure cathedral deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Cathedral deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Cathedral Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Patrick McCann died on Wednesday of last week at the home of his son-in-law H. H. Robison, near Perkiomen Bridge, aged 75 years. The funeral was held on Saturday, with Mass in St. Patrick's church, Norristown, at 9.30 a. m. Interment in New Cathedral cemetery, Philadelphia; undertaker, J. L. Bechtel.

James W. Page died on Monday at his home, Whitehall road, aged 57 years. The widow and three daughters survive. Funeral on Thursday at 2 p. m. Interment in Riverside cemetery; undertaker, J. L. Bechtel.

Anna, wife of Jacob Mowrey, of Royersford, died on Thursday, aged 64 years. The husband and two sons and two daughters survive. Benjamin P. Schlichter, of Trappe, is a surviving brother. Funeral on Wednesday at 1.30. Interment in Fernwood cemetery.

PATRIOTIC RALLY

A get-together meeting of citizens of Upper and Lower Providence, Skippack, Perkiomen, Trappe and Collegeville will be held in the High School Auditorium, this borough, on Thursday evening, April 4, at eight o'clock. There will be a few stirring addresses, music by the Ursinus College orchestra and singing of the army songs led by the college glee club. Consideration will be given to the various forms of war work which are now challenging the community, such as the Third Liberty Loan, War Savings Certificates, Red Cross Work and the sale of Smilge Books.

The call for this meeting is issued in the name of all good citizens, the details having been arranged by the local representatives of the Public Safety Committee, Messrs. A. D. Fetterolf and G. L. Omwake. "In union there is strength" at home as well as on the battle front. All good citizens should attend this meeting.

Clothing For Refugee Children

Mrs. R. N. Wanner is chairman of the committee for Collegeville and vicinity to raise funds for the purchase of material for clothing for the refugee children of Belgium and France. The clothing is being made up under the supervision of the committee. Funds for the material must be raised by contributions. All who are disposed to help along in the good work will please forward their donations to Mrs. Wanner. Sums, however small, will be thankfully appreciated.

Cottage Sold

Squire Horace L. Saylor has sold the cottage fronting on Main street, Collegeville, just below the post office, to Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Philadelphia, on private terms. The sale was effected through Wilson's Farm Agency.

Missionary Society Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of Trinity Reformed Church will meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Fie, Park avenue, on Thursday, April 4, at 2.30 p. m.

Building a Home.

S. P. Spare, of Ironbridge, is building a house on the premises of F. J. Clamer, on Ninth avenue, Collegeville, to take the place of the structure recently destroyed by fire. The house will be of modern style and attractive.

Closing-Out Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices

J. L. Bechtel is closing out his entire stock of furniture and upholstered goods at greatly reduced prices. Don't miss the bargains.

W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the local W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Miss Elizabeth Kratz, on Tuesday, April 2, at 2.30 p. m.

Crescent Literary Society

The Crescent Literary Society of York, Pa., held their regular meetings which were discontinued during the winter on account of scarcity of coal. The first meeting will be held April 6, at 8 p. m., in the Menno-nite school house, near York.

Sunrise Service

The C. E. Society of Ironbridge will hold a sunrise service on Easter morning at 6 o'clock. Subject: "Lesson From the Risen Christ." The prayer meeting committee, George L. Beers, chairman, will be in charge.

Gift of 4,000,000 Trees To France.

The Pennsylvania Department of Forestry, through Governor Brumbaugh, has offered to the French government a gift of 4,000,000 forest tree seedlings from the State Forest nurseries, to be used in reforesting the shell-torn woods in the battle grounds of eastern France. The tender will be made by Col. Henry S. Graves, who organized the work of the forest regiments in France.

Woman, Aged 93, Does Wash.

Health Officer White, of Norristown, discovered a West End woman, aged 93, doing a wash and doing it very well. He had gone to the home of Martin Larson, Alry and Kohn street, for the purpose of fumigating the interior, and it was while he was in the performance of this duty that he made the discovery. He learned that the aged woman insisted upon doing the work, saying that she could do it a lot better than the younger folks.

ALL CLOCKS WILL BE TURNED AHEAD ONE HOUR.

The Daylight Savings bill that became a national law through the signature of President Wilson, will go into effect next Sunday, March 31. Before retiring next Saturday night the householders will set their clocks ahead one hour and make their time reckonings accordingly until the last Saturday of October.

The new daylight saving system will work out in practice as follows: The man who leaves his home at 8 o'clock in the morning will still leave at 8 by the clock, but at 7 by sun time, but when the man goes home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the clock he will be going home at 4 o'clock sun time, and those people who work until 6 o'clock will be going home at 5 o'clock sun time, but it will still be 6 o'clock by the clock.

No time tables will be changed, only the clock will be changed. No engagements will be changed. Banks and other institutions which opened at 9 a. m. will continue to use the same clock time, but their opening and closing will be an hour in advance of the sun time. The nation will be an hour ahead by the sun time in the running of trains and business.

THE CONSERVATION OF WHEAT.

Through County Food Administrator Henry K. Boyer, the National Food Administration, again, Monday, called upon the American farmer in general and those of Montgomery county particularly to do all in their power to increase the conservation of wheat to an extent that protection will be given to both America and its Allies against an actual wheat famine. The co-operation of the farmers in this work is most important.

The farmer's difficulties in obtaining labor, seed and fertilizers are fully recognized by the Food Administration and it is not desired or intended to add to these burdens by placing unnecessary restrictions upon the farmer's personal use of his own wheat. It is believed, however, that although unrestricted by official ruling in the family consumption of wheat of his own raising, the patriotism of the farmer will cause him to adopt voluntarily the wheat conservation rules applied to the consuming public generally. New rulings:

1. A farmer may take wheat of his own raising to the mill for grinding in sufficient quantity to meet his household needs to September 1, and may receive its equivalent in wheat flour.

2. No farmer is permitted to make a sale of wheat flour in any quantity under penalty of the law.

3. Purchases of wheat flour by farmers as applied to purchases by the general public. Millers and retail dealers will sell wheat flour to farmers in quantity to meet household requirements for 30 days, when such wheat flour sale is accompanied by a sale in combination of an equal weight in official cereal substitutes. This sale of cereal substitutes may be waived by the miller or dealer in cases where farmers certify in writing to the previous possession of such substitutes in the quantity specified, together with an agreement to use the substitutes in equal quantity, in connection with wheat flour for family consumption.

4. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as exempting farmers from making the official household flour report of flour on hand, etc.

Unscrupulous and seditious persons are actually hoarding flour beyond their needs, robbing the boys who have gone to the front, and the farmer will join with all his might in helping to save by the liberal use in his family of cornmeal and other cereals that may be substituted for flour as well as to produce the food we need and will see, first of all, that his own household is free from the guilt of hoarding either flour or wheat beyond his actual needs.

MILK PRICE GOES DOWN ONE CENT.

Philadelphia, Mar. 26.—The Federal Milk Commission for Pennsylvania composed of Howard Heinz, Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania; Jay Cooke, 3rd, Federal Food Administrator for Philadelphia, and Clyde L. King have approved the following prices for milk to farmers and consumers in Philadelphia, effective April 1.

The price to the farmer is 7½ cents for four per cent. milk, f. o. b. Philadelphia, with the usual reduction or additional for butter fat. This is a cent below the present price. The price to the consumer will be 12 cents for quarts, and 7 cents for pints. This is a reduction of one cent on quarts and gives Philadelphia milk at the lowest price for pasteurized bottled milk of any city of any size in the country.

Allen G. Harley Granted a Furlough.

Allen G. Harley, of Company F, 11th Infantry, Camp Hancock, Georgia, and son of Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Harley, of Trappe, has been granted a furlough for a period of three weeks. The Company Commander, in recommending the furlough, gave Mr. Harley a fine endorsement. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who granted the furlough, in a letter to the young man's mother says: "From the good reports I hear your son is an honor to his father and mother and a credit to the service."

Married Sixty-Two Years.

On Wednesday, March 27, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob G. Proves, of No. 1115 Green street, Norristown, celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their wedding by entertaining a number of relatives and friends.

Falling when a fence gave way while playing with other boys, Edward Smith, of Spring City, dislocated a hip and fractured a leg.

AWFUL BATTLE RAGING ON WESTERN FRONT.

Since March 21 an awful battle has been raging on the Western front, and the most desperate and sanguinary conflict of the world-war is in violent progress along a battle line fifty miles in length, with the result, at this writing, in doubt. The German army in a most dogged drive against the British lines, thus far held intact but forced to yield ground by sheer force of overwhelming numbers, constitutes a fighting force of over one million men. The Germans have thus far captured about 40,000 British and French soldiers and vast stores of munitions and guns. On the other hand the Germans have suffered frightful losses, the total deaths and casualties being estimated at 100,000. It is plainly evident that the purpose of the German army commanders, directed by the Kaiser and General Hindenburg, is to overwhelm and break through the British lines with absolute disregard for the vast and frightful slaughter of German soldiers.

Military observers see, in the scheme of the German attack, a repetition of the German "pincer" system of attack, which was used by von Mackensen in Russia, Rumania and Siberia. This attack consists of two attack some distance apart, which, after progressing to some depth, turn toward each other, compelling the forces caught between them to fall back or be in danger of capture. The British have foreseen this danger and have met it by first checking, then forcing the northern jaw of the pincer southward, while they have dropped back on the centre and have not fallen into the German trap. The pressure of the defenders of the Somme front seems to be bending the whole German attack to the south, where it is hoped its force will be dissipated.

General Pershing called the War Department Monday that two regiments of American railroad engineers are attached to the British forces on the front attacked by the Germans. Three companies of the engineers, he said, were working in the areas in which the German official statement mentioned the presence of American troops, and no report has been received concerning them.

In a message to Field Marshal Haig, David Lloyd George, the British Premier, says that the men necessary to replace those lost are either now in France or already on their way. All guns will be replaced and still further reinforcements of men and guns are ready to enter the battle.

LATE WAR NEWS

After six days of terrific fighting, the German offensive in France is beginning to show signs of losing its momentum. The progress of the enemy has materially slackened, and the form of the dent made in the allied line west of Cambria has begun to resemble the familiar wedge-like salient, instead of the broad, straightforward movement of an offensive which carries all before it.

At its apex, this wedge has gone beyond Albert, to the south of that place and is to the westward of the old allied line as it stood a year ago, when von Hindenburg began his "strategic retreat." From this point the line runs off to the northeast at a gentle angle, with the line to the south running back until reaches the Oise River.

In spite of tremendous exertions and terrible losses, the Germans' efforts to widen the tip of this salient were defeated on Tuesday. The British lines have stood firm to the north and have forced the Germans to turn southward toward the point of least resistance.

Official statements issued at London confirm the report from Berlin that American forces are engaged in the struggle. They are reported as "fighting shoulder-to-shoulder" with the French and British in the region of Roye, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied front.

They have been no official report sent to Washington as to the identity of these troops who are taking part in this greatest battle in history.

MONTHLY MEETING OF LITERARY SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Literary Society of the Henry K. Boyer School, Lower Providence, will be held in the auditorium, on Friday, March 29, at 1.30 p. m. The new piano donated by parents and the friends of the school, will be used for the first time. A very good program, consisting of recitations, instrumental solos and duets, and a dialogue, will be presented by Helen Wismer, Miriam Lane, Ethel Patterson, Hazel Wismer, Phoebe Baldwin, Pearl Miller, Eva Litka, Pauline Pearlstone, Russell Johnson, Marion Kilgus, Ruby Clarke and Vivian and Gladys Wismer. The presence and encouragement of parents and all friends of education will be appreciated by the teachers, directors and pupils.

Louis A. Sassaman, a Reading attorney and one of the income tax investigators of Berks county, has been found insane by a commission, his breakdown being ascribed to excessive work.

Run over by a heavy farm wagon, Irwin Bauer, of Upper Hanover, sustained a fractured leg.

TAX SLACKERS WILL BE PROSECUTED.

"Tax slackers will be prosecuted as vigorously and relentlessly under the war revenue act as draft slackers were prosecuted under the selective service act. The aid of all good citizens is invoked in bringing to justice the man who deliberately seeks to evade his just share of the war burden."

This was the recent statement of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel O. Roper. With only eleven days left in which to file income tax returns, he has practically completed the organization of a huge dragnet for bringing into camp all persons who fail to file their returns by April 1. Revenue officers in every section of the country are checking up returns with a view to beginning prosecutions against tax dodgers. The word has gone forth that such offenders need expect no leniency.

"Through its educational campaign the Bureau of Internal Revenue has endeavored to cover the field so thoroughly that ignorance of the law cannot be consistently offered as an excuse," said Commissioner Roper. "The press, the four minute men, the State and County Councils of National defense, the field force of the Department of Agriculture and other government departments, banks, post-offices and hundreds of volunteering agencies have co-operated in bringing home to the taxpayer his duty."

"The man who failed to register under the selective service act was regarded by the War Department as a slacker and prosecuted as such. The man who fails to file his income tax will be regarded as a 'money slack' and, when discovered, as he will be, will be made to suffer full penalties of the law."

"To the credit of the Nation it may be said that I have gratifying and conclusive evidence that these income taxes will be paid by the great majority of the American people cheerfully and willingly. But the duty of the honest man does not end with the payment of his own tax. I call upon you to aid in bringing into camp the tax dodger. A man so niggardly as to seek to evade what his representatives in Congress have declared to be his just share of a tax imposed for the support of our army is deserving of no consideration and will receive none."

"Congress has distributed this tax justly and equitably. The rate is fixed so that the rich man and the men of moderate means are assessed each according to his income. No man can offer the excuse that his neighbor's taxes are too high for him to pay. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all good citizens to aid in carrying out the intent and spirit of the law, which is that the burden of the war tax evenly distributed and every man compelled to pay his just quota."

MAY SEIZE GAUGE PLANT

Fearing trouble at the plant of the United States Gauge Company, at Sellersville, Pa., agents of the Department of Justice and the Military Intelligence Bureau are on hand to preserve order. Following the arrest Friday and Saturday of three Teutons and an official of the company in connection with a plot to endanger vessels of the United States navy, American citizens employed in the plant announced they would insist upon the discharge of every Hun employed there.

The company employs 285 men and the majority of them are Americans. Several Germans are among the workers and it is declared that many of the officials are enemy aliens. The men under arrest are Frederick Schubert, a vice-president of the company; Fritz Bieret, William A. Heinrich and George Schubert, all officials of the plant. They were each held in \$5000 bail by United States Commissioner Long.

Federal officials declare that they will not permit a cessation of work at the plant, and, if necessary the property will be taken over by the Alien Property Division of the Government, in charge of A. Mitchell Palmer. An exhaustive investigation is being conducted and it is even hinted that more arrests would be made.

Investigators were busy yesterday questioning several former employees who recently resigned from the plant because of disloyal remarks made by the officials.

LAST DAY FOR FILING TAX RETURNS.

The First District of Pennsylvania is expected to contribute one twenty-fifth of all the Internal Revenue tax to the Treasury of the United States during the present fiscal year.

American liberty was born in this district, and its perpetuity depends upon the readiness of the people to fulfill all the duties to the Government promptly and cheerfully in the present emergency.

More than 90,000 people of this district have thus far shown their fealty by filing their income tax returns. It would be a cause for regret if any persons liable to the tax would under existing conditions fail to file their returns voluntarily at this time. The person who deliberately evades this tax commits a crime. The person who through indifference or negligence fails to disclose liability, commits an act of injustice to the Government which protects and defends him, as well as to himself.

Persons directed to all persons in this district living under the protection of the flag of our country to do their full duty in this matter, and to urge all others known to them to do the same.

Monday, April 1, is the last day for filing returns.

EPHRAIM LEDERER, Collector.

The Oley street plant of the Reading Iron Company has started work on double shift, after being idle for some time on account of the scant supply of coal.

More than fifty washeries are reclaiming small sizes of coal from the Schuylkill river between Schuylkill Haven and a point two miles below Port Clinton.

BASE BALL AT CAMP MEADE.

On Saturday afternoon the 316th took revenge on the 314th Field Hospital, Camp Meade, Md., for being quarantined for measles, by defeating them in a game of base-ball which proved to be a walk-over for the 316th. Both companies are composed mostly of Montgomery County, District No. 4 men and those who played on the 314th were chiefly from Pottstown. Our men had not practised and it was their first game of the season, while our opponents have been practising and have played with other companies, in fact they have ordered their base ball uniforms and now they are not sure that they want them. The 314th never had a chance at the game as we took no chances and put the game on ice in the third inning and kept right on until the game was over and the score stood 9 to 3 in our favor. Sergeant Bonning did not play in the game, but figured in the victory by getting our players full of pep by cheering and by rattling the pitcher and player of the 314. Men, who viewed the game from our barracks, a quarter of a mile away, had no difficulty in following the game as Bonning followed the play and action with his S. O. S. voice. As the box score shows, Percy Mathieu was on the job and played in his old time style. The feature of the game was his home run with two men on base. It was this clean hit to right field in the third inning that sewed up the game for the 316. The 314 Field Hospital, St. Luke's Club, of Trappe, and Collegeville boys figured in the 316th team.

FIELD HOSPITAL 316 A. D.

	R	H	O	A	E
McCann 3B	0	0	2	0	0
Sheld 1B	2	2	13	0	0
Seasholtz SS	0	2	1	2	0
P. Mathieu 2B	1	1	3	5	0
H. Mathieu LF	0	0	1	0	0
Ziegler CF	0	0	0	0	0
Fox RF	0	0	0	0	1
Harley C	1	2	6	0	0
Swartz P	1	0	0	5	0
Scherun RF	0	1	1	0	0

TOTAL 9 8 27 12 1

FIELD HOSPITAL 314 M. D.

	R	H	O	A	E
Kelly CF	1	0	0	0	0
Bilger 2B	0	2	5	1	0
Hausler C	0	0	16	0	0
Gempeling 3B	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson SS	0	0	0	0	0
Weikel PR	0	1	0	0	0
Clayton LF	0	1	1	0	0
Fleight 1B	0	0	8	0	0
Keach P	0	0	0	1	1
Decker 3B	0	0	0	0	0

TOTAL 3 4 27 6 1

F. H. 316 0 0 4 0 10 4-9

F. H. 314 0 0 0 0 12 0-3

H. Mathieu.

WAR PRIVATION FACING AMERICA.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—The American Government will ask the people of the United States to make sacrifices during the coming summer and fall that will, in comparison, cause privations which were experienced last winter to seem merely trifles.

This appeal for Spartan endurance is inspired by information that companies reports of the German front which are now reaching the White House. It is apparent to the President and his advisers that a vastly greater drain will be made on allied resources this year in consequence of the determined Teuton offensive than even the most liberal estimates foreshadowed. America is not expected to play a big part in actual military operations this year, but the entente Governments have appealed to Washington for assistance with supplies of every description. This assistance can be furnished only by rigid, nation-wide, personal sacrifices.

STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS ENLIST.

Twenty-seven students of the Pennsylvania State College Engineering School have enlisted in the Naval Reserve Corps. There were thirty-three applicants.

The plan of the Navy Department contemplates building up a strong naval reserve force to be recruited from the leading engineering schools of the country. Penn State was the first institution visited by the recruiting officers.

Students accepted for enlistment are permitted to remain in college until they have been graduated, so that they may be thoroughly trained in the engineering profession. The State College students were enlisted as first-class seamen, and they will be afforded an opportunity for summer training at the Cape May N. J. naval camp. J. Monroe Keith, of No. 38 East Oak street, and L. S. Detweiler, Royersford, are among those to enlist.

MILITARY MORALS.

One of the uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan that will appeal strongly to the great mass of American people is the care and attention given to the moral welfare and protection of the American soldiers.

COLLEGEVILLE GARAGE

HENRY YOST, JR., Proprietor

SPECIAL BARGAINS:

2 FORD TOURING CARS,

1915 and 1918

CHANDLER ROADSTER, 1918

Ruin less than 4000 miles.

RIEGAL TOURING CAR, 1916

In good condition.

These cars are first-class and will be sold at very reasonable prices.

A number of other second-hand automobiles at attractive prices.

Also \$1000 worth of TIRES to be sold at a discount of 15 per cent.

HIRE SERVICE with either Overland or Ford Cars any hour of the day or night.

All makes of cars REPAIRED. Parts supplied. A variety of the best makes of TIRES on hand.

SHAM WALLS OF A CATHEDRAL.

St. Paul's cathedral will drop from seventh to ninth place among the world's largest churches when Liverpool cathedral and the church of St. John the Divine in New York are finished.

The others are St. Peter's, Rome; Milan cathedral, Cordova cathedral, Seville cathedral, Cologne cathedral, and York minster.

The height of St. Paul's to the top of the cross is 380 feet—forty-seven feet lower than St. Peter's, Rome. To the ridge of the roof is 119 feet, to the balustrading of the stone gallery is 202 feet, and to the golden gallery is exactly one-hundred feet higher.

From a purely architectural point of view, St. Paul's is far more beautiful than St. Peter's or, indeed, any Italian cathedral. The dome in particular is the finest in the world.

The chief fault lies in the fact that the whole of the exterior is practically a sham. The inner dome is sixty-five feet lower than the outer. For half their height the side walls form no part of the cathedral at all, for they only serve

to conceal the difference in altitude between the side aisles and the central one.—London Opinion.

CAUSES OF WINDS.

Winds are produced by a disturbance of the equilibrium in some part of the atmosphere; a disturbance always resulting from a difference in temperature between adjacent sections. Thus, if the temperature of a certain extent of ground becomes higher, the air in contact with it becomes heated, it expands and goes towards the colder or higher regions of the atmosphere; whence it flows, producing winds which blow from hot to cold countries. But at the same time the equilibrium is destroyed at the surface of the earth, for the pressure on the colder adjacent parts is greater than on that which has been heated and hence a current will be produced with a velocity dependent on the difference between these pressures; thus two distinct winds will be produced—an upper one setting outwards from the heated region, and a lower one setting inwards towards it.

CHINESE CANALS.

At what period the Chinese began to dig canals, there is no authentic record to prove. Sometimes it seems as if these remarkable people must always have had canals and other works so long have they been familiar to them and so well established have they been a part of the country as the men from the Occident first visited it. One thinks of the Grand Canal of China and the Great Wall of China together, although, of course, they have nothing whatever to do with each other, except that they are both ancient and remarkable works of the Chinese people.

SPLENDID TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

One of the most remarkable subscriptions ever raised in Great Britain was the one initiated by Pitt in 1790, in which year England rejected Napoleon's proposals of peace. Pitt appealed to all who could afford to contribute voluntarily toward the expenses of the war. It was a splendid test of patriotism. Over \$2,000,000 was actually raised in that way—a much more imposing sum than it looks when one considers that the population, largely poverty stricken, was then only one-fifth its present size.—London Chronicle.

Mrs. Kawler—"Then you and young Mr. Sharp are not on speaking terms anymore?" Mrs. Blunder—"No, indeed. The last time I met him I told him my husband had locomotive attacks, and the young whippersnapper had the impudence to ask if he whistled at crossings."—Boston Transcript.

Editor—"Well, young woman, if the story suits me I'll pay you \$20 for it." Young Lady Author (persuasively)—"Oh, come now. Buy it without reading and I'll let you have it for \$15."—New York Globe.

"What's the matter with that guy? When I told him of the hundreds of people who couldn't get street cars, he chuckled and chuckled." "Oh, he owns a taxicab line."—Buffalo Express.

Doctor Bill

By R. RAY BAKER

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Sometimes the best kind of a girl will cure a whole lot for a man who doesn't amount to much.

Such a girl was Grace Winton. Such a young man was Bill Blake. Not much romantic about those names, you will say, but—well, they had their little romance.

It started when they were in high school, and it continued after Grace was graduated and Bill was notified his presence was no longer required—just because he stole the clapper from the bell, stacked all the students' books in one corner of the assembly room, beat a physical geography teacher so that he was obliged to spend three days in bed and performed sundry other pranks not included in the school curriculum.

Upon graduation Grace took up teaching music and upon graduation Bill took up playing pool. While he was able because of his skill, to keep himself clothed and fed, his business was not such as to warrant a venture in matrimony; and, moreover, Grace's parents objected strenuously to having their daughter marry a man who didn't even pretend to work and was a "shiftless good-for-nothing."

However, Grace managed to see Bill occasionally and they continued to plan what would happen when he "made good." This couldn't last long, because Ellsworth was a small town and soon Grace's friends began to sneer at her for encouraging a man who "didn't have a job and didn't want one."

Now Bill, despite his shortcomings, had a good deal of affection for Grace, and when he heard some of this talk he took an inventory of himself, looked the future squarely in the face, and decided Grace was too good for him. Shortly thereafter he boarded a train and vanished, leaving a note in the post office for Grace. The note said: "Good-bye, Grace. I'm leaving for

meeting of Doctor Borden and King Spades—and the latter was winning just enough to prompt the doctor to indulge in frequent drinks from a back flask. In fact, an hour after the game started, with King's stack of chips steadily growing, Borden was well across the boundary between sober and drunk.

About that time the barkeeper informed the doctor that he was wanted in a hurry at the Peerless hotel.

"Jack Jarvis has just driven in with his niece from his claim, and she's took sick," the barkeeper asserted.

No one present expected Borden to leave a "champeen match" for a mere professional call, but he had tubbed just enough to make him erratic, and he said he would go.

"Surely not in your present condition," exclaimed King. "You're not capable of doctoring even a cat just now."

The doctor glared at him.

"Look here, young fellow," he declared. "I'm a better doctor drunk than sober. I've heard 'bout Jack Jarvis and he's got loads of coin; so it's to my 'dvantage to make this call. We can't play later."

The cards and chips were taken care of, and the doctor staggered out of the Poison Pill, dragging his young opponent.

"Goin' to take you with me so you can't get away and 'scape finishin' the match," he explained, as he led the way to his flivver.

A moment later the flivver was staggering along the street headed for the hotel at the other end of the town. The machine wobbled up in front of the rickety structure and King leaped out. Borden, however, refused to alight.

"Feel like goin' to sleep," he mumbled, and gave vent to a snore.

King shook him, but without avail. The only result was another snore, and the doctor settled himself as comfortably as possible in his cramped position for snooze.

"No use," the young man told himself. "I might as well go in and explain that the doctor can't come. It's just as well, 'cause I'd hate to take a chance with him doctoring anyone with that load."

A burly man wearing a red shirt and corduroy trousers met him at the door. His weather-beaten face was creased in an expression of worry.

"You're the doc, I suppose," he said, crunching King's right hand in a vise-like grip. "I just saw you drive up. Come right up to the room. I'm worried 'most to death 'bout my niece. She came out here for her health, but she's jest naturally fadin' away, and there don't seem to be no real reason at all."

He dragged King up a stairway and along a hall. The latter, almost off his feet by surprise at being mistaken for the doctor, could only stutter:

"You're mis—the doctor—that is—"

The burly man paused and threw open a door, pushing him in. A pale-faced girl lay on the bed, tossing restlessly. She looked up and her eyes opened wide.

"Bill!" she cried, holding out her arms. "So you did make good. I'm better already, Uncle Jack."

Uncle Jack stood a moment in silence, unable to comprehend just what had happened. Then he doctored back into the hall and closed the door behind him. A puzzled frown on his forehead, he walked to the end of the hall and looked through a window down at the dim lights of Sandy Creek.

"That's queer," he growled, as he filled a blackened, evil-smelling corn-cob pipe and struck a match. "She seemed to know the doc. Wonder what he expects to do without a medicine case?"

At that moment a peal of girlish laughter came from his niece's room. Uncle Jack smiled and watched a dense cloud of smoke spread itself against the window-pane.

"He seems to be startin' in good, though," the doctor told himself. "That is the first time I ever heard her laugh."

Half an hour later Bill emerged from the hotel and gave the doctor several vigorous jabs in the ribs.

"Hello, hello, what's up?" growled Borden, blinking his eyes. "Don't you know no better'n wake a gentleman from sound sleep?"

Bill held out a fistful of greenbacks.

"Here's what I won from you," he said. "I'm through playing. I've got a job on Jack Jasper's claim—an honest job."

Muskkrat a Clean Feeder.

People who are prejudiced against eating muskrats should know, in the first place, that these animals are not rats at all, writes Rene Bache in the Chicago Examiner. They are aquatic creatures, as big as a small cat, and feed on clean water plants.

Muskrats are found over most of North America. They build winter houses of the roots and stems of water plants, which are usually heated on the bottom of a shallow pond until the domelike top rises two or three feet above the surface.

For the table they are game worthy of the epicure, with a flavor somewhat resembling that of wild duck. By some it is likened to the terrapin. The flesh is dark red in color, fine-grained and tender.

Best to Depend on Oneself.

A western philosopher has said that "when a man succeeds, he does it in spite of everybody, and not with the assistance of everybody." When a man makes a venture much out of the ordinary, he is opposed by everybody connected with him by relationship or friendship. His enthusiasm must be great enough to cause him to go on "in spite of everybody."

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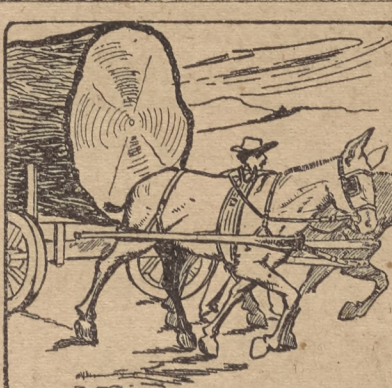
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For Easter

There's a good deal more than style to look for in Easter clothes this year, for this year's Easter parade is going to be a patriotic procession. This means that quality and value are going to be important, because conservation is both patriotic and important. In

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you have absolute assurance of quality and value—an assurance not "made-to-order" for war times, but a reputation extending back nearly to the Civil War.

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\$12.50 to \$35.00

is the price range, but don't consider the figures alone; the values are very superior to what the prices usually buy.

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THE PYRAMIDS.

In looking at pictures of the pyramids and Sphinx all have wondered how these great monuments could be built in an age when there was no such a thing as a steam derrick. Discussion upon the point has run through the centuries. An English engineer after exhaustive investigation has hit upon what appears to be a true explanation. His opinions are supported by the evidence of ancient inscriptions upon tombs and temples, the significance of which has now become plain.

The engineer states that in building a pyramid the Egyptians constructed an inclined roadway to the level which the work had reached. As the pyramid grew taller the angle of the road constantly grew steeper and the length greater. By the time the large apex of a large pyramid had been reached, this roadway must have been of considerable length, perhaps a half mile. Up this roadway passed all the material required in building a pyramid, hauled by slaves and pack animals.

Not only one, but four such roads leading from the four points of the compass gave access to the pyramid. And when the work was finished the roadbeds were torn down again, leaving the pyramid in majestic isolation.

In the case of Sphinx a similar method was employed, except where it was humanly possible to move the great stone images that are so familiar a part of Egyptian culture. Many of these were cut out of the solid rock and then moved to destination. Often this

was a great distance and the method of moving exceptionally arduous. Just as we see a safe across the sidewalk today, by means and levers, so the Egyptians moved their statues. When it is considered that the distance to be traveled might be 100 miles or more, the mind refuses to gauge the time, labor and pain incidental to satisfying the vanity of Egyptian kings. There were almost as many slave drivers as there were slaves and neither time, toil nor agony counted. In such manner did Egypt erect its monuments which were to endure until little of Egypt is left, except the sands which cover its ancient civilization.

HOTTEST HEAT.

The highest temperature ever reached by man is

